areas bordering Kirghiz, Kazak, and Tuva ASSR may be considered endemic for the rickettsia under study. Orig. art. has: None.

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

YEGOROV, V.A.

Problems of the construction of grain elevators in the Virgin Territory. Prom.stroi. no.10:14-17 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Glavtselinstroy.
(Virgin Territory—Grain elevators)
(Concrete construction)

YEGOROV, V.A.

YEGOROV, V.A., inzh.

[redacted]

Enforce safety measures for electric welding in mines. Bezop. truda v prom. 2 no.1:4-6 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1.TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya po gorno-spasatel'nomu delu.

(Mining engineering--Safety measures)

YEGOROV, V.A.

Occurrence of secondary fire seats in mine stopes. Ugol' 33 no.9:
35-37 S '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Mine fires)

YEGOROV, V.A.

Plans for the elimination of damage caused by fires. Ugol' Ukr. 3 no.9:26-27 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Coal mines and mining--Fires and fire prevention)

YEGOROV, V.A., gornyy inzh.; LEONIDOV, V.V., gornyy inzh.

Fire safety in the Donets Basin coal mines. Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.6:38-39 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya po gornospasatel'nomu delu.
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining--Fires and fire prevention)

YEGOROV, Valeriy Aleksandrovich; SOBOLEV, G.G., otv. red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.V., red. izd-va; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.; LAVRENT'YEVA, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Ways and means of preventing underground accidents] Sposoby i priemy likvidatsii podzemnykh avarii. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 83 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Mine safety)

YEGOROV, V.A.

"Testing instrument PMT-3 for determining the microhardness," pp. 28 of the monograph "Microhardness", Acad.Sci. U.S.S.R., 1951

YEGOROV, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Checking working samples of surface smoothness. Vest.mash. 33 no.4:73
Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Surfaces (Technology))

YEGOROV, V.A., red.

[Instructions 103-53 and 104-53 for checking glass-plate interferometers and plane-parallel glass plates] Instruktsii 103-53; 104-53 po poverke stekliannykh plastin dlia interferentsionnykh izmerenii i ploskoparallel'nykh stekliannykh plastin. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1954. 22 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. (Interferometer—Testing)

YEGOROV,V.A.

International Conference on the Development of Standards of Surface Smoothness. Izm. tekh. no.1:60 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:9)
(Surfaces (Technology)--Standards--Congresses))

YEGOROV, V.A.

New interferomenters for determining surface smoothness. Izm.tekh. no.6:48-54 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:3)
(Surfaces (Technology)) (Interferometry)

Interferometer - instrument using light interference phenomena for measurement of wave lengths, etc., & for analysis of a narrow spectrum region.

YEGOROV, V.

From the pages of the periodical "Metrologia aplicata". Izm.tekh.no.2: 74-76 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Rumania--Mensuration)

YEGOROV, V.A.

Category : USSR/General Problems - Method and Technique of Investigation A-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 5607

Author : Yegorov, V.A., Davydov, B.S.

Title : Verification of Feeler Instruments for the Control of Roughness of Surfaces.

Orig Pub : Izmerit. tekhnika, 1956, No 3, 64-66 My - Ja

Abstract : A survey is given of the existing methods for checking feeler instruments, and also a description of various specimens with irregular profiles. Special specimens are proposed for the testing of profilographs (metallic slabs 40 x 40 x 10 mm), on which are located three groups of graduation lines, in groups of five each. The graduation mark has parobolic, triangular, and trapezoidal profiles.

Card : 1/1

YEGOROV, V.A.

Second international conference on establishing standards for surface roughness. Izm.tekh.no.6:95-96 N-D '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Leningrad--Surfaces (Technology)--Congresses)

YEGOROV, V.A.

115-5-5/44

AUTHORS: Yegorov, V.A., and Kartasheva, A.N.

TITLE: A New Piezoelectric Profilometer (Novyy p'yezoelektricheskiy profilometr)

PERIODICAL: "Izmeritel'naya Tekhnika", No 5, Sep-Oct 1957, pp 15-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The subject instrument, profilometer "АБ" was developed at the Moscow Institute of Aviation-Technology (Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskiy institut) under the direction of I.V. Dunin-Barkovskiy. The instrument is designed for measuring the roughness of 5th to 12th class surfaces by the standard "ГОСТ-2789-51". It features a piezoelement consisting of two ceramic barium metatitanate laminae which are glued together and a sapphire feeler with 10 microns radius of tip. Barium metatitanate is stated to be highly piezoeffective, stable, independent of temperature in a wide temperature range, and possesses a high mechanical strength. These properties make it highly suitable for electromechanical profilometers. The design of the instrument is described in detail. It eliminates the input and output transformers and the integrating contour. The four measurement ranges of the "АБ" profilometer are: 0-0.1 microns, 0-0.4 microns, 0-1.6 microns, and 0-6.4 microns. It is claimed that the measure-

Card 1/2

A New Piezoelectric Profilometer

115-5-6/44

ment errors do not exceed ± 18%, while the errors of the Philips profilometer reach ± 25%, of the "KB-7" ± 15%, and of the "ПЧ-2" ± 25%. The instrument is applicable for measuring the surface finish of flat parts, cylindrical parts in diameters from 19 mm up, the inside of cylindrical parts in diameters from 38 mm and up to a cylinder depth of 300 mm. The instrument, including the motor drive, weighs 11.8 kg and is fed from 220 volt a.c. mains.
The article contains 1 diagram.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

YEGOROV, V.A.

YEGOROV, V.A.; LABUTINA, T.S.

Single-dash standards for measuring surface roughness depths and the use of interference techniques for certifying them. Izm. tekh. no.6:29-31 N-D '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Surfaces (Technology)--Standards) (Interferometry)

YEGOROV, V., red.

[Instructions 91-55 for checking lumber-measuring rulers] Instruktsiia 91-55 po poverke lesnykh skob. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1957. 3 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia(1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Rulers(Instruments)--Testing)

YEGOROV, V., red.

[Instructions 92-55 for checking lumber-measuring scale sticks]
Instruktsiia 92-55 po poverke izmeritel'nykh lesnykh vilok. Izd.
ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1957. 7 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Calipers--Testing)

YEGOROV, V.A., red.

[Instructions 81-55 for checking metal-measuring tapes of the second category] Instruktsiia 81-55 po poverke metallicheskikh ruletok 2-go razriada. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1957. 11 p.

1. Russia(1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

(Measuring tapes--Testing)

YEGOROV, V.A., red.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I., red. izd-va; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye., ~~tekhn.~~ red.

[Instructions 83-57 for checking metal measuring rulers] Instruktsiia 83-57 po poverke izmeritel'nykh metallicheskikh lineek. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1957. 11 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia(1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Rulers(Instruments)--Testing)

YEGOROV, V.A., red.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I., red. izd-va; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Instructions 79-56 for checking metal measuring tapes of the first category] Instruktsiia 79-56 po poverke metallicheskikh ruletok 1-go razriada. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1957. 11 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia(1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Measuring tapes--Testing)

YEGOROV, V.A., red.; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye., tekhn. red.
[Instructions 101-55 for checking the gauge-block outfits]
Instruktsiia 101-55 po poverke prinadlezhnostei k kontsevym ploskoparallel'nym meram dliny. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1957. 14 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia(1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Gauges--Testing)

YEGOROV, V.A., red.

[Instructions 129-55 for checking sine rulers] Instruktsiia 129-55 po poverke sinusnykh lineek. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1957. 15 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Rulers (Instruments)--Testing)

YEGOROV, V.A., red.

[Instructions 105-55 for checking measuring machines] Instruktsiia 105-55 po poverke izmeritel'nykh mashin. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1957. 18 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia(1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Measuring instruments--Testing)

YEGOROV, V.A., red.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I., red. izd-va; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Instructions 114-56 for checking vertical optical length-measuring instruments] Instruktsiia 114-56 po poverke vertikal'nykh opticheskikh dlinomerov. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1957. 19 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia(1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Optical instruments--Testing) (Length measurement)

YEGOROV, V.A., red.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I., red. izd-va; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Instructions 271-57 for checking sets of optometric test lenses] Instruktsiia 271-57 po poverke meditsinskikh naborov probnykh ochkovykh stekol. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1957. 22 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia(1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Eye, Instruments and apparatus for)

YEGOROV, V.A., red.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I., red. izd-va; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Instructions 110-54 for checking BP-type projectors] Instruktsiia 110-54 po poverke proektov tipa BP. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1957. 31 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Projectors--Testing)

YEGOROV, V.A., red.; KUZNETSOVA, N.I., red. izd-va; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Instructions 140-54 for measuring depth gauges] Instruktsiia 140-54 po poverke shtangenglubinomerov. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1958. 7 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia(1923- U.S.S.R.)Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

(Gauges--Testing)

YEGOROV, V.A., red.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I., red. izd-va; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Instructions 104-57 for checking plane-parallel glass-plate interferometers] Instruktsiia 104-57 po poverke ploskoparallel'nykh stekliannykh plastin. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1958. 10 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia(1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Interferometer--Testing)

YEGOROV, V.A., red.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I., red. izd-va; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Instructions 139-54 for checking height gauges] Instruktsiia 139-54 po poverke shtangenreismassov. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1958. 11 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia(1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Gauges--Testing)

YEGOROV, V.A., red.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I., red. izd-va; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Instructions 276-58 for checking portable selenium luxmeters] Instruktsiia 276-58 po poverke perenosnykh selenovykh liuksmetrov. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1958. 15 p.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia(1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Photoelectric measurements)

YEGOROV, V.A., red.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I., red. izd-va; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye.,
tekhn. red.

[Instructions 97-58 for checking projectors for watch parts]
Instruktsiia 97-58 po poverke chasovykh proektorov. Izd.
ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1958. 31 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia(1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Projectors--Testing)
(Clocks and watches--Repairing and adjusting)

YEGOROV, V.A.

25(1,6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1592

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya

Osnovnyye voprosy tochnosti, vzaimozamenyayemosti i tekhnicheskikh izmereniy v mashinostroyenii (Basic Problems of Accuracy, Interchangeability and Engineering Measurements in Machine Building) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 411 p. 4,500 copies printed.

Ed.: A.N. Gavrilov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Tech. Ed.: B.I. Model'; Managing Ed. for Literature on Metal Working and Tool Making (Mashgiz): R.D. Beyzel'man, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineering and scientific workers and for teachers and students of machine and instrument building vtuzes.

COVERAGE: This collection of article presents the works of a conference on basic problems of accuracy, interchangeability and engineering measurements, convened in March 1956 by the Machine Building Technology Commission of IMASh AN SSSR (Institute of Machine Construction of the Academy of Sciences, USSR), the State Committee for Modern Technology, the Committee for Standard Weights and Measuring Instruments under the Council of Ministers, USSR, the Ministries for Machine Building and the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR. In the articles dealing with accuracy of fabrication, problems of the theory and practice of calculating accuracy of standard processes and standard products are discussed. In the articles on interchangeability and engineering measurements an evaluation of the present state of this field is presented along with the scientific and engineering outlook for the future. Theoretical and practical problems of automatic inspection are discussed. No personalities are mentioned. There are 140 references of which 121 are Russian, 10 German, 8 English, 1 French.

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✓Zledeyev, G.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Thermal Errors in Measurements 309

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✓Makarevich, B.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Modern Methods of Measuring Large-sized Machine Parts 355

✓Smirnova, L.A., Engineer. Methods and Means for Measuring Center Distances of Mutually-parallel Axes of Holes in Frame-type Machine Parts 361

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Yegorov, V.A.

24(0' 5(4); 6(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2215

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva

Referaty nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot; sbornik No. 2 (Scientific Research Abstracts; Collection of Articles, Nr 2) Moscow, Standartgiz, 1958. 139 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

Ed.: S. V. Reshetina; Tech. Ed.: M. A. Kondrat'yeva.

PURPOSE: These reports are intended for scientists, researchers, and engineers engaged in developing standards, measures, and gages for the various industries.

COVERAGE: The volume contains 128 reports on standards of measure-
ment and control. The reports were prepared by scientists of
institutes of the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh
priborov pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Commission on Standards,
Measures, and Measuring Instruments under the USSR Council of
Ministers). The participating institutes are: VNIIM -
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy metrologii imeni D.I.
Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Met-
rology imeni D.I. Mendeleyev) in Leningrad; Sverdlovsk branch
of this institute; VNIIK - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Commission
on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments), created
from MGIMIP - Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i
izmeritel'nykh priborov (Moscow State Institute of Measures
and Measuring Instruments) October 1, 1955; VNIIFTRI -
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziko-tekhni-
cheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy (All-Union Scientific
Research Institute of Physicotechnical and Radio-engineering
Measurements) in Moscow; KhGIMIP - Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy
institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Khar'kov State Institute
of Measures and Measuring Instruments); and NGIMIP - Novosi-
birskiy gosudarstvenyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov
(Novosibirsk State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instru-
ments). No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Pokras, S.I., and M.B. Zalmanzon (NGIMIP). Studying a Screw Pair 14

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Yegorov, V.A., B.S. Davydov, V.P. Kurnosenko, and T.S. Labutina (MGIMIP). Developing a Method for Testing Surface Finish Samples and Instruments for Surface Finish Quality Control 17

Boguslavskiy, M.G. (VNIIM). Making Improved Surface Finish Test Samples 18

Finkel'shteyn, I.Ye. (NGIMIP). Developing Methods and Means of

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YEGOROV, V.A., red.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I., red.izd-va; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Instructions 135-57, 136-57, 127-57 for testing micrometers, inside micrometers, and micrometer depth gauges] Sbornik instruktsii 135-57, 136-57, 127-57; po poverke mikrometrov, mikrometricheskikh nutromerov i mikrometricheskikh glubinomerov. Izd.ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1958. 51 p. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Micrometer--Testing)

YEGOROV, V.A., red.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I., red. izd-va; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Instructions 132-58 for checking dial-type thickness gauges] Instruktsiia 132-58 po poverke indikatornykh tolshchinomerov. Izd. ofitsial'noe.Moskva, 1959. 11 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia(1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Thickness measurement)

YEGOROV, V.A., red.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I., red.izd-va; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Instruction 147-58 for testing double microscopes] Instruktsiia 147-58 po poverke dvoinykh mikroskopov. Izd.ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1959. 26 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Microscope--Testing)

YEGOROV, V.A., red.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I., red.izd-va; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Instructions No.138-57 for checking sliding calipers]
Instruktsiia 138-57 po poverke shtangentsirkulei. Izd.ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1959. 14 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Calipers--Testing)

YEGOROV, V.A.; LABUTINA, T.S.

Single-hachure gauges for measuring the height of surface roughness and interference methods for their attostation. Trudy VNIIK no.4:5-19 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Surfaces (Technology)--Testing)

Committee Standards,
Measures & Measuring
Instruments

YEGOROV, V.A.

The fourth conference on precision instrument manufacture. Izm.tekh. no.4:60 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Instrument manufacture)

YEGOROV, V.A., red.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I., red.izd-va; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Instruction 88-55 for checking leveling rods used in third- and fourth-order leveling] Instruktsiia 88-55 po poverke nivelirnykh reek, prednaznachennykh dlia nivelirovaniia III i IV klassov. Moskva, Standartgiz, 1960. 7 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov./
(Surveying--Instruments)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5563

Yegorov, Viktor Alekseyevich

Opticheskiye i shchupovyye pribory dlya opredeleniya sherokhovatosti poverkhnosti (Optical and Stylus Instruments for Determining Surface Roughness) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961. 155 p. 6,500 copies printed.

Reviewer: M.I. Kochenov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: V.G. Karganov, Engineer; Tech. Eds.: G.V. Smirnova and T.F. Sokolova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Chemical and Textile Machine Building: V.I. Rybakova, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers, technicians, and workers in inspection and measurement laboratories; it may also be used by students in schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: Datum systems and basic surface-roughness parameters are reviewed, and roughness specimens for checking optical and stylus-type instruments are described. Also considered are fundamentals of the theory of two- and multiple-beam interference and design principles for modern two-beam microinterferometers, multiple-beam interferometers, and instruments constructed on the basis of the

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Optical and Stylus Instruments (Cont.) SOV/5563

light-cut and profile-shadow roughness measurement methods. Descriptions are given of stylus-type profilometers and profilographs. No personalities are mentioned. There are 62 references: 51 Soviet, 5 German, 5 English, and 1 French.

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DUNIN-BARKOVSKIY, Igor' Valer'yanovich; YEGOROV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent; GUREVICH, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; KARGANOV, V.G., inzh., red.; CHERNOVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Piezoelectric profilometers and the measurement of surface roughness] P'ezoprofilometry i izmereniia sherokhovatosti poverkhnosti. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 310 p. (MIRA 14:10)

(Surfaces (Technology))—Measurement)

SARKIN, Vladimir Ivanovich; YEGOROV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk,
nauchnyy red.; BAL'YAN, L.G., red.; LAKHMAN, F.Ye.,
tekhn. red.

[Modern opticomechanical measuring projectors] Sovremennye
optiko-mekhanicheskie izmeritel'nye proektory. Moskva,
Standartgiz, 1962. 113 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Projectors) (Optical instruments)

YEGOROV, V.A.

The third plenary meeting of the Technical Committee No.57 of the International Standardization Organization. Izm.tekh. no.3:63 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:[illegible])
(Surfaces (Technology)--Standards)

YEGOROV, V.A.; LABUTINA, T.S.

Devices for determining surface roughness. Standartizatsiia 26 no.5: 54-56 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Optical instruments—Standards)

YEGOROV, V.A.; D'YACHENKO, P.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
BARANOVA, Z.S., inzh., red.

[Optical instruments and feeler gauges for measuring the roughness of surfaces] Opticheskie i shchupovye pribory dlia izmereniia sherokhovatosti poverkhnosti. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 222 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

YEGOROV, V. A.

"Some Considerations of the Dynamics of A Flight to the Moon," a paper presented at the the 8th International Astronautical Congress, 6-12 Oct, 1957, Barcelona.

53-1a-6/18

YEGOROV, V, A.

AUTHOR YEGOROV, V.A.

TITLE On Some Problems of the Dynamics of a Flight to the Moon.
(O nekotorykh zadachakh dinamiki poleta k lune-Russian)

PERIODICAL Uspekhi Fiz.Nauk,1957,Vol 63,Nr 1a,pp 73 - 117 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT At the present stage of rocket construction velocities are realizable which are not inly sufficient for the orbital control of artificial satellites,but also for a flight to the moon.The computation of the trajectory to themoon is reduced even in the case of the most simple formulation of the problem,to the circular(?) limited three-body problem unsolved in mechanics. From 1953 to 1955 the Mathematical Institute of the Academy of Science in the U.S.S.R. by using electronic high-speed computors systematically investigated the mathematical problems connected with a flight to the moon.The present paper contains the most important results obtained by these investigations.

The equation of motion: First the problem is reduced to the circular limited three-body problem:earth,moon,rocket.The equation of this problem have an energy integral in a certain system of coordinates. Therefore the problem can also be approached from the point of view of energetics.Jakobi's integral makes it possible theoretically to solve the problem of the minimum velocities necessary for reaching the moon.The trajectories corresponding to the theoretical minimum velocities are of no practical value,as,for a long time, they remain nearly elliptical with a focusing point in the center of the earth. Before reaching the moon the rocket must perform hundreds and more revolutions.For this case the minimum initial velocities of the ro-

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On Some Problems of the Dynamics of a Flight to the Moon.

53-1a-6/18

cket amount to 10,85/km/sec.

The numerical determination of trajectories. The trajectories corresponding to the minimum velocity. The minimum velocities found in the previous chapter are totally insufficient for the purpose of reaching the moon with one single revolution.The moon exercises practically no influence upon the first revolution of the rocket.The author makes use of this circumstance for the approximative computation of the minimum velocities.

On the possibility of the capture by the moon of a projectile launched from the earth. If such a projectile,in the occasion of its first revolution,enters the sphere of action of the moon,it is bound to leave this sphere again.The moon therefore cannot capture such a projectile and it is impossible to provide the moon with a satellite with only one revolution and without using a motor.This,however, does not apply only in the case of an approach to the moon on any trajectory.In principle the production of a temporarily revolving moon satellite without a motor is,however,possible,but it would have before to revolve round the earth sufficiently often.The next chapter deals with a method of approximation for this investigation. The projectile here moves outside of the effective sphere of the moon on a geocentrical conic section and inside the effective sphere of the moon on a selenocentric conic section.

The analysis of the approximation orbits: The author here character-

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On Some Problems of the Dynamics of a Flight to the Moon.

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izes the development of all orbits which correspond to all possible amounts and directions of the initial velocity.In this way the main problem of a flight to the moon in the plane of the lunar orbit can be solved.As initial height for these computations 2oo km is always assumed. The problem of falling on to the moon. Here also the demands made on the accuracy of the initial data are investigated.A method for the numerical computation of the initial data for falling on to the moon is developed by means of a computor by means of which it is possible to compute the data of falling on to the center of the moon with the assumed accuracy.By this method the mass computation of the corresponding trajectories made possible.Falling on to the moon without any corrections on the passive part of the trajectory is apparently technically realizable.

For a flight round the moon initial conditions can be computed which warrant a return to the earth.The flight round the moon at a sufficiently great distance from the moon and the return to the earth is apparently technically realizable also without correction of the passive part of the trajectory,but the flight round the moon with a steep entry into the terrestrial atmosphere without adequate correction of the trajectory after the flight round the moon is hardly realizable.A periodical flight round the earth and the moon is impossible in practice.The last chapter deals with the launching of a rocket with the help of the moon without fuel consumption for the purpose of flying,for instance,to other planets.This problem is of

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On Some Problem of the Dynamics of a Flight to the Moon. 53-1a-6/18

interest because the orbital plane of the moon forms small angles with the orbital plane of the planets.Also trajectories are mentioned which correspond to a greater or smaller delay with respect to the earth.In conclusion the author discusses possible directions of the generalization of the method and the results,and especially flights from the earth to the furthermost planets of the solar system.
(4o illustrations and 3 tables).

So: SPRS Report No. 187 Vol. 63 - No 1-2, p 01, 5'57

paper prepared for the VIII Intl. Astronautical Congress,
Barcelona, 6-12 Oct. 57

Incl. No 1, R-456-57

ASSOCIATION Not Given.
PRESENTED BY
SUBMITTED
AVAILABLE Library of Congress.
Card 4/4

YEGOROV, V. A. Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "On Certain Problems of the Dynamics of ~~the~~ Flight to the Moon." Mos, 1957. 8 pp 20 cm. (Academy of Sciences USSR, Department of Applied Mathematics, Mathematical Inst im V. A. Steklov), 110 copies (KL, 27-57, 104)

YEGOROV, V. A.

PA - 2644

AUTHOR YEGOROV, V.A.

TITLE Some Problems of Dynamics of Flights to the Moon.
(Nekotoryye voprosy dinamiki poleta k lune - Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 1, pp 46-49 (U.S.S.R.)
Received 5/1957 Reviewed 6/1957

ABSTRACT

At the present stage of development in rocket construction it is really possible to attain velocities which suffice for a flight to the moon , but also in consideration of only the most important of the forces acting upon the rocket, the corresponding dynamical problems is reduced to the tree-body problem not solved in mechanics. For the determination of the flight path concerned and the influence exercised by the inaccuracies of the initial data electronic computers are used. The present work discusses the main results of the solution of the problems concerned.
Falling on to the moon: it was proved rigorously that the minimum distance of the rocket from the center of the moon is a quadratic and not a linear function of the errors in the initial data. Various details and a numerical example are discussed.
Flight round the moon: The author develops a method for the determination of the initial data for a flight round the moon with a turning point m_1. Here, the flight round the moon can be undertaken only in the opposite direction to that of the moon's revolutions. The orbits for a flight round the moon can according to their approach to the moon, be subdivided into two classes. Furthermore, there are "trajectories" which permit a view of the rear side of the moon. Also these trajectories belong to two dif-

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Some Problems of Dynamics of Flight to the Moon PA - 2644

ferent classes according to whether they approach closely to the moon or not. The evolution of the trajectories is analogous to the evolution of the flight round the moon.
A special problem for a flight round the moon: Here the determination of those trajectories is concerned along which the rocket returns flatly to the terrestrial atmosphere. The methods developed in the previous chapter are also suited for this case. In conclusion the periodic flight round the moon, the classification of the trajectories in the plane of the moon orbit, and the problem of the acceleration of the rocket is dealt with.
(1 ill.)

ASSOCIATION Department for Applied Mathemathics of the Mathematical Institute "V.A. STEKLOV" of the Academy of Science of the USSR.
PRESENTED BY
SUBMITTED
AVAILABLE Library of Congress
Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Yegorov, V.A. (Moscow) 40-22-1-2/15

TITLE: On the Solution of a Degenerated Variational Problem and on the Optimum Climbing of a Cosmic Rocket (O reshenii odnoy vyrozhdennoy variatsionnoy zadachi i optimal'nom pod"yeme kosmicheskoy rakety)

PERIODICAL: Prikladnaya Matematika i Mekhanika, 1958, Vol 22, Nr 1, pp 16 - 26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem of climbing of a cosmic rocket through the atmosphere is reduced to a differential equation of the Pfaff type:

$$(1.5) \qquad \mu v dv + v(\varphi - \mu p)dt + \mu g\, dy = 0 \quad ; \quad \varphi = \frac{gX}{G_0}$$

The finding of an optimum path of climbing for the rocket corresponds to the problem of Meier for Pfaff differential equations. In § 1 of the paper the task is formulated and the connection with the problem of climbing of the rocket is particularly considered. Here induced drag ; and angle of incidence of the rocket are neglected and it is assumed that the rocket moves along a rigid, ideally smooth curve. It is shown

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that the task thus formulated is degenerated.
In § 2 the variations are investigated and a general solution of the problem is given. Besides of this, important special cases are investigated. In § 3 the application to the ascent of a rocket is discussed and the form of the optimum path is calculated. Special investigations are devoted to the case of the motion of a rocket on a starting platform.
The numerical evaluations which are given in some figures are based on more or less arbitrary assumptions on the form of the law of resistance of the rocket in the atmosphere. There are 10 figures and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet, and 2 American.

SUBMITTED: July 20, 1957

Card 2/2

YEGOROV, V.A. (Moskva)

Bonnet's theorem. Prikl.mat. i mekh. 22 no.6:721-729 N-D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Motion)

YEGOROV, V.A.

Determining the actual anomaly in perturbed motion [with summary i
English]. Astron. zhur. 35 no.1:166-168 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Matematicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Mechanics, Celestial)

26-58-2-1/48

AUTHOR: Yegorov, V.A., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Moscow

TITLE: Some Dynamics Problems Involved in the Flight to the Moon (Nekotoryye problemy dinamiki polëta k lune)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, 47 Nr 2, pp 3-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author deals with the possible forms of trajectories necessary for reaching the Moon and the effect of inaccurate initial data on trajectories. A more detailed study of these problems can be found in V.A. Yegorov's "Some Dynamics Problems Involved in Flight to the Moon" in "Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk", 1957, Vol LXII, pp 73-117. The problem has been exactly studied by taking as a whole the three bodies concerned - Earth, Moon and Rocket - and determining accurately the parameters of movement and the effect of errors in preliminary calculations by using high-speed electronic calculating machines for numerical integration. According to Yakobi's relations, the minimum initial velocity necessary for reaching the Moon is V = 10.894 km/sec, independent of the direction of motion and for an initial height of H = 200 km. Numerical

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Some Dynamics Problems Involved in the Flight to the Moon 26-58-2-1/48

integration on machines, however, shows that the corresponding trajectories do not reach the Moon during the first revolution around the Earth, but remain near ellipses for a long time with the center of the Earth as their focus. In calculating the minimum initial speed necessary for hitting the Moon, one can, for practical purposes, ignore the influence of the Moon (by reason of its weakness) and proceed from the conditions for trajectories to reach the Moon. If the direction of velocity is characterized by the angle α_1 with a geocentric radius, then $\alpha_1 = \pi/2$ will correspond to the horizontal and $\alpha_1 = 0$ to the vertical direction. In this case, the minimum initial speed for $\alpha_1 = 0$ amounts to 10.9052 km/sec, and when α_1 increases to $\pi/2$ it rises by 1.6 m/sec. The region of space around the Moon, where the perturbation from the Moon on the gravitational pull of the Earth is greater than the perturbation from the Earth on the gravitational pull of the Moon, is called the sphere of lunar influence. Its radius is $\rho_* = 66{,}000$ km (Fig. 3). On the border of the sphere of lunar influence, the velocity of a rocket relative to the Moon exceeds 780 m/sec, so that the section of the trajectory inside the sphere of influence is always a hyperbola. For this reason it is impossible for a rocket to be captured by the

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Moon direct from an approach trajectory, i.e. a trajectory starting from the Earth and coming into the sphere of lunar influence in the first revolution. The problem of hitting the Moon is the simplest of all problems of lunar flight since the approach of the rocket to the Moon may take place both in the ascending and descending portions of its trajectory relative to the Earth (Fig. 4). The author divides these trajectories into two classes with subgroups in each: I - P^{V+} and P^{V-} ; II - P^{N+} and P^{N-} (Fig. 4). The time of the flight with an approach during the ascending portion of the trajectory is 5 days at minimum initial speeds, around 2 days at parabolic speeds and decreasing indefinitely with further increase in the initial speed. Only elliptical initial speeds are possible in the descending portion; the flight times exceed 5 days and increase indefinitely as the speed approaches the parabolic. The author distinguishes two classes of approach trajectories returning to Earth without encircling the Moon (Fig. 6) and two classes with subgroups for trajectories circling the Moon and returning to Earth (I - S_N^{V+} and S_N^{V-} ; II - S^{V+} and S_N^{V-})(Fig. 5). The Moon can be used to impart acceleration to rockets without expenditure of fuel. By circling the Moon in opposite directions it is possible to

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Some Dynamics Problems Involved in the Flight to the Moon 26-58-2-1/48

approach nearer its surface (Fig. 9). Acceleration can be gained during ascending (Class I) or descending (Class II) portions of trajectory. The velocity gain for Class I is around 1 km/hr and somewhat more for Class II. Here, even with elliptical initial velocity, the rocket goes into infinity. Due to the reversibility of movement in a three-body problem, the trajectories, mirror-symmetrical to those accelerated relative to the axis, correspond to an increased braking of a rocket approaching from infinity, e.g. returning from a space flight. The effect of errors in initial calculations of trajectories is of prime importance in lunar flight. Deviation from the trajectory is proportional to the square of the original error. With an error in the initial speed of 50 m/sec, or in its direction of almost 1/3° for initial speeds, close to the parabolic speed, the trajectory would still pass by the Moon. The effect of an error in an orbit would depend on the distance of the trajectory from the center of the Moon. It is technically possible to make a wide circle around the Moon and return to Earth without correcting the free flight stage. It would be improbable to be able to circle the Moon and make a tangential entry into the Earth's atmosphere without first correcting the trajectory

Some Dynamics Problems Involved in the Flight to the Moon 26-58-2-1/48

because of the relatively thin layer of atmosphere. Trajectories for periodic circling of the Moon and Earth are scarcely possible because of their instability. With an error of only 1 mm/sec the trajectory would depart into infinity starting with the 4th revolution. The author concludes that when parabolic rocket speeds (11 km/sec) are attained, cosmic flights can be achieved with trajectories both hitting the Moon and trajectories making a wide orbit and then returning to Earth.
There are 9 figures and 8 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 3 German and 1 American.

1. Space--Flight--Dynamics 2. Rocket trajectories--Mathematical analysis 3. Astronomy--Applications 4. Moon--Gravitation--Effects 5. Earth --Gravitation--Effects

Card 5/5

YEGOROV, V.A.

29(0) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3065

Iskusstvennyye sputniki zemli, vyp. 3 (Artificial Earth Satellites, No. 3)
Moscow, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959. 125 p. 5,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR.

Resp. Ed.: L.V. Kurnosova; Ed. of Publishing House: L.V. Samsonenko; Tech. Ed.: Yu. Rylina.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is the third in a series intended to disseminate data collected from artificial earth satellite investigations to scientists.

COVERAGE: The collection of articles deals with various problems arising in the operation of artificial satellites. The papers also cover the use of artificial satellites as scientific instruments for various types of geophysical investigations.

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1. Yegorov, V.A. On the Problem of Capture Within the Restricted Circular Three-Body Problem, p. 3

ACCESSION NR: AP4041562 S/0293/64/002/003/0360/0391

AUTHOR: Beletskiy, V. V.; Yegorov, V. A.

TITLE: Interplanetary flights with constant-power engines

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 2, no. 3, 1964, 360-391

TOPIC TAGS: interplanetary flight, space flight, space flight trajectory, constant power flight, interstellar reaction vehicle

ABSTRACT: The problem of interplanetary flight (between the gravitational fields of planets) of a reaction vehicle with an ion or plasma engine is studied, assuming that the power input for generating the jet reaction is constant. A method for linearizing the equations of motion relative to some suitable known trajectory is used in the investigation. This method is called the "method of transporting trajectories" and was initiated by T. M. Eneyev. A "transporting coordinate system" moving translationally along the transporting trajectory is used, thus taking account, in the first approximation, of solar gravitation. Flights with optimum control of the

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reactive acceleration and flights with a constant acceleration vector changing its direction in space by a single jump are discussed. The speed and high accuracy achieved in computing a large class of practically interesting trajectories are the advantages of this method. The proposed method can be used for any type of control of reactive acceleration. The authors express a sincere gratitude to D. Ye. Okhotsimskiy and T. M. Eneyev for their assistance and N. B. Myshetskiy, N. A. Malinina, and Ye. A. Sidorova for carrying out the computations. Orig. art. has: 14 figures, 85 formulas, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Feb64 ATD PRESS: 3052 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SV, PR NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

S/0293/64/002/003/0392/0407

ACCESSION NR: AP4041563

AUTHOR: Beletskiy, V. V.; Yegorov, V. A.

TITLE: Acceleration of a space vehicle in the gravitational field of a planet

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 2, no. 3, 1964, 392-407

TOPIC TAGS: space vehicle, space vehicle trajectory, reactive acceleration, acceleration control, constant tangential acceleration

ABSTRACT: Trajectories of a space vehicle moving with a small reactive acceleration within the gravitational field of a planet are discussed. An approximate solution is presented for the variational problem of optimum control of the reactive acceleration to obtain optimum trajectories after liftoff until the parabolic speed is reached. Some of these trajectories are analyzed, with special attention being paid to those close to the optimal trajectories. Formulas are given for calculating the parameters of the trajectory at the end of its acceleration section. Results of the computation of some trajectories with constant tangential reactive acceleration up to the point at

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041563

which the parabolic speed is reached are presented. "The authors express their gratitude to O. S. Ryzhina for carrying out the programming and numerical calculations on an electronic computer." Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 7 tables, and 17 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Feb64 ATD PRESS: 3059 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SV NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 002

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L 25654-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2/EWT(l)/EWP(m)/EWA(d)/T IJP(c) TT/GW
ACC NR: AM5028683 Monograph UR/
b1
B+1

Yegorov, Vsevolod Aleksandrovich

Space problems in reaching the moon (Prostranstvennaya zadacha dostizheniya Luny) Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka", 1965. 224 p. illus., biblio. 2500 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: lunar trajectory,12 lunar probe,12 lunar flight, cislunar probe, missile impact area, rocket flight

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for scientists and engineers engaged in space technology. It can also serve as a textbook for students majoring in celestial mechanics, theoretical astronomy, space dynamics, and related fields. It presents a study of three-dimensional lunar impact trajectories,11 taking the geometrical and dynamic limitations, and such factors as the ellipticity of the lunar orbit, the shrinkage of the Earth, etc., into consideration.

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[VM]

SUB CODE: 22/ SUBM DATE: 25Jun65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 022

Card 4/4

TOPIC TAGS: interplanetary flight, interplanetary trajectory

YEGOROV, V. A. PA 78T101

USSR/Radio Transmitters Mar 1948
Circuits, Oscillator

"Making Calculations on an Amateur Transmitter,"
V. A. Yegorov, Engr, Sta UAZAV, 4 pp

"Radio" No 3

Discusses independent excitation, oscillator circuits, performance of the tubes in final stage, and so-called under-loading, overloading, and critical performance conditions.

ID 78T101

YEGOROV, V. A. [illegible]

USSR/Radio, Amateur Apr 48
Radio Transmitters

"Design Calculations on Amateur Transmitters,"
V. A. Yegorov, Engr, 3½ pp

"Radio" No 4

Another installment of article started in "Radio" No 3, 1948. Here Yegorov discusses calculation of telegraphic performance of the final stage, methods for using presented data, the grid circuit, and various types of antenna coupling.

4/49T76

FA 22/49T28

YEGOROV, V. [A.]

USSR/Electricity
Voltage Stabilizers

Oct 48

"Voltage Stabilizers," V. Yegorov, 3 pp

"Radio" No 10

Describes principles of operation and construction of gas-discharge voltage stabilizers, with seven diagrams. Tabulates basic characteristics of USSR and foreign models.

LC

22/49T28

YEGOROV, V.

20702. Yegorov, V. Modulyatsiya. Radio, 1949, No. 6, s. 32-25. -- Proddzh.
Nachalo: No. 4

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949

YEGOROV, V.

24064 YEGOROV, V. Modulyatsiya. Radio, 1949, No. 7, S. 29-32. - Okonchaniye. Nachalo: No. 4.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

PA 15OT98

USSR/Radio - Oscillators, High-Frequency Oct 49
Exciters, Quartz

"A Quartz Exciter With a Variable Range," V. Yegorov (UA3AB), 4 pp

"Radio" No 10

Basic feature of oscillating system described is use of two oscillators, one a crystal oscillator with a frequency of 3,250 kc and the other a long-wave oscillator whose frequency may be varied smoothly from 250 to 350 kc. Signals from both oscillators are fed to a balanced modulator where the two frequencies yield a summation frequency of constant amplitude in

15OT98

[redacted]

USSR/Radio - Oscillators, High-Frequency Oct 49
(Contd)

the range 3,500-3,600 kc. With a suitable frequency multiplier, apparatus will cover the 7,000-7,200 and 14,000-14,400 kd bands.

15OT98

YEGOROV, V.[A.] [redacted]

YEGOROV, V. [A.]

PA 171T97

USSR/Radio - Modulators
Transmitters

Sep 50

"Balanced Modulator," V. Yegorov, UA3AB

"Radio" No 9, pp 42-45

Describes circuit with Class A or AB amplification for plate modulation of short-wave amateur transmitter. Ordinary triodes, pentodes, and oscillator tubes may be used in modulator. Discusses problems in selecting circuit design constants with examples of calculation.

171T97

1. YEGOROV, V. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Technology

7. Safety techniques in amateur radio work. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1951

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, ____________1953. Unclassified.

PA 189T106

YEGOROV, V.[A.]

USSR/Radio - Receivers, Short-Wave Feb 51

"A Cheap Receiver is Needed for Short-Wave Operators and Observers," V. Yegorov, UA3AB

"Radio" No 2, p 39

Comments on Kostandi's article in "Radio" No 8, 1950. Agrees with Kostandi that short-wave receiver shortage impedes amateur movement, but believes Kostandi's "1st-Class" receiver would be much too expensive. Simple 3- or 4-tube receiver costing 150-200 rubles would be quite satisfactory.

189T106

YEGOROV, V. A.

USSR/Radio - Ultrashort Waves
Oscillators May 51

"Generation of Ultrashort Waves," V. A. Yegorov

"Radio" No 5, pp 50-54

Explains influence of interelectrode capacitances and inductances of tube leads on generation of ultrashort waves (3.45-3.53 m) used by amateurs. Discusses transit-time effects. Gives interelectrode capacitances for following tubes: GU-4 ultrashort-wave triode, G-411 short-wave pentode, GU-50 (P-50) ultrashort-wave pentode, G-815 ultra-short-wave double pentode, and RL12P-35 short-wave pentode.

182T111

YEGOROV, V. A.

Technology

(POPULAR RADIO LIBRARY) (Safety technique in the work of radio amatours) Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, No. 109, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 195~~3~~2. Unclassified.

IEGOROV, V.

USSR/Miscellaneous- Radio communication

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 15/32

Authors : Egorov, V.

Title : Introduction to short waves

Periodical : Radio 2, 25 -27, Feb 1955

Abstract : A review is presented of qualifications and requirements of short-wave radio operators, and a general description is given concerning the function and operation of amateur radio stations and the competition of DOSAAF's radio clubs.

Institution: ......

Submitted: ......

USSR/ Electronics - Radio transmitters

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 11/21

Authors : Yegorov, V.

Title : The work of a short-wave transmitter

Periodical : Radio 7, 27 - 29, Jul 1955

Abstract : Report, intended as an aid to radio amateur beginners, offers a detailed explanation of the functions of a short-wave radio transmitter. The functions of the master oscillator, which is the source of HF-oscillation, the conditions required to main constant oscillation in the circuit and the various forms of feed-back are discussed. Diagrams.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

YEGOROV, V.

How a shortwave transmitter works. Radio no.9:33-34 S'55.
(MIRA 8:11)

(Radio--Transmitters and transmission)

YEGOROV, V.

How a short-wave transmitter works. Radio no.12:30-32 D '55.
(MIRA 9:4)

1.UAZAB. UA3AB
(Radio, Shortwave--Transmitters and transmission)

YEGOROV, V

USSR/ Electronics

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 27/30

Authors : Yegorov, V.

Title : Amplifiers with a traveling wave

Periodical : Radio 1, 57 - 58, Jan 56

Abstract : The wiring and other technical data are given for an amplifier with a traveling wave, to be used in physics and chemistry for amplifying frequencies up to 100 Mc, it being found that aperiodic amplification of frequencies in this range is practically impossible with the usual broad-band amplifiers. Diagrams.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

YEGOROV, V.

EGOROV, V. How the short-wave transmitter works; stability of the frequency of the oscillator. p. 13. Vol. 5, no. 10, 1956 ELEKTROENERGIIA. Sofiia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

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Flight stress norms for helicopter personnel. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 2:83 F '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(AVIATION MEDICINE)

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Etiology of neuromyositis and lumboscaral radiculitis among flight and technical personnel in helicopter aviation. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 2:84 F '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(MUSCLES—DISEASES) (NERVES, SPINAL—DISEASES)
(AVIATION MEDICINE)

L 32266-65 EEC-4/EED-2/EWT(d)/EWP(1) Pg-4/Pk-4/Po-4/Pq-4 IJP(c) GG/BB

ACCESSION NR: AP5001577 S/0177/64/000/009/0053/0058

AUTHOR: Yegorov, V. A. (Major of medical service) 4

TITLE: Data processing capacity changes of a pilot during the process of learning flying skills

SOURCE: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 9, 1964, 53-58

TOPIC TAGS: human, pilot training, cybernetic measuring, achievement test, data processing 16

ABSTRACT: A cybernetic approach was applied in evaluating the progress of 48 trainees ages 17 to 22 yrs learning to fly a TL-1 trainer in 20 lessons. The flying skill learning process was divided into 3 basic elements: data transmission (sensory function), data processing and command formulation (intellectual function), and command transmission to performing mechanisms (motor function). Changes in a trainee's input-output capacities during training were determined in three series of increasingly more difficult tests. The trainee responded to various commands received over radio by [illegible] the appropriate flight controls. Data processing was measured by

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Shennon's formula which determines output capacity by number of correct responses and counts incorrect responses as a loss of data, and also by the data processing rate of bits/sec. Findings show that the data processing capacity of man is not a constant value, but increases progressively with training. The data processing capacity decreases with increased complexity of response signals. A high correlation was found between a trainee's initial data processing capacity and his subsequent degree of success in learning flying skills. Thus, the measurement of initial data processing capacity may be helpful in screening candidates for aviation schools. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None.

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: PH

NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

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[illegible]

AUTHOR: Yegorov, V. A.

TITLE: Data processing capacity of an operator as an index of training skills and operation complexity

SOURCE: Voprosy psikhologii, no. 1, 1965, 3-8

TOPIC TAGS: human, pilot training, cybernetic measuring, [illegible]

ABSTRACT: Data processing capacity changes as an index of flying skill and operation complexity were investigated in 48 trainees learning to fly a [illegible]-1 trainer [illegible]. Data [illegible] input-output capacities were determined by a series of [illegible] [illegible] trainee moved the required flight controls. Data [illegible] measured by Shannon's formula which determines output [illegible] correct responses [illegible]

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